

SPIVAK, G.V.; IVANOV, R.D.; PAVLYUCHENKO, O.P.; SEDOV, N.N.; SHVETS, V.F.

Visualization of a magnetic sound-recording field by means of
an electron mirror. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.9:1210-1218
S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(Electron optics) (Magnetic fields)

DYUKOV, V. G.; SPIVAK, G. V.; SEDOV, N. N.; YEVDOKIMOV, V. V.

"Über die Beobachtung der dynamischen Vorgänge in der p-n Übergängen mit Hilfe von dem Emissionselektronenmikroskop."

report submitted for 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy, Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

L 27642-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NRAP6015755

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0742/0748

AUTHOR: Spivak, G.V.; Dyukov, V.G.; Sedov, N.N.; Nevzorov, A.N.

ORG: Physics Department, Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy fakultet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo univesiteta)

TITLE: A stroboscopic secondary-emission electron microscope /Report, Fifth All-Union Conference on Electron Microscopy held in Sumy 6-8 July 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 742-748

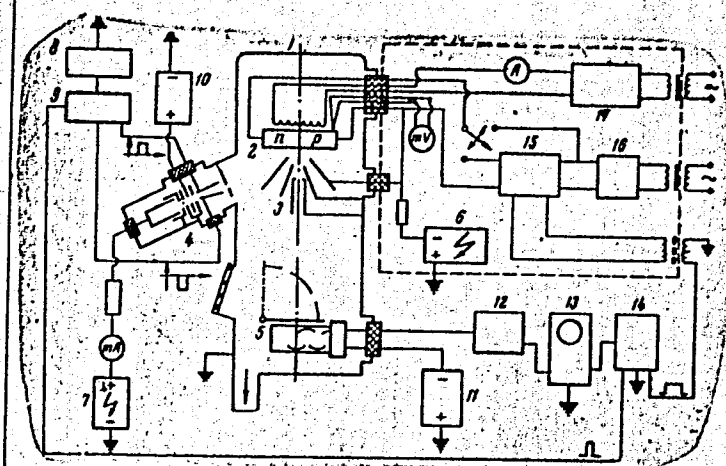
TOPIC TAGS: electron microscope, electron microscopy, silicon diode

ABSTRACT: The purpose of a stroboscopic or gating electron microscope is to observe the successive quasi-instantaneous stages of dynamic processes; if the frequency of the investigated process is synchroized with the gating there will be obtained stationary images of the surface structure regardless of the frequency characteristics of the screen. In the case of an emission system with a three-electrode objective a stroboscopic regime can be realized in different ways: supply of the microscope with high-voltage pulses, modulation of the potential on the focusing electrode, or deflection of the beam by means of appropriate deflecting plates. In the instrument employed in the present work pulse modulation was employed (V.G. Dyukov, G.V. Spivak, N.N. Sedov, and V.V. Evdokimov, Proc. III Europ. Reg. Conf. on Electron Microscopy, V.A., p. 283, Prague, 1964). A block diagram of the microscope and associated electronic equipment

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Block diagram of the stroboscopic secondary emission microscope with high time resolution: 1) microscope column, 2) specimen with thermocouple and heater, 3) optics of the apparatus, 4) pulsed ion gun, 5) screen and secondary-electron multiplier, 6) high-voltage rectifier (0 to 50 kV), 7) 5 kV rectifier for the ion source, 8) power supply for the pulse amplifier, 9) strobe pulse amplifier, 10) power supply for ion beam focusing, 11) 5 kV rectifier for the secondary-electron multiplier, 12) wide-band amplifier, 13) oscillograph, 14) generator of shifted pulses, 15) pulse shaping circuit, 16) rectifier supplying bias to the specimen and feeding the shaping circuit 15, 17) rectifier supplying the specimen heater. The section outlined by dashes operates at the high potential.

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ACC NR: AP6015755

is shown in the figure. Some of the parameters of the equipment and particularly of the ion source used for inducing the secondary emission are described in the paper. The microscope was used for investigation of a number of transient processes on the surface of semiconductors, junctions, and the like. Static and stroboscopic micrographs of the surface of a diffused silicon diode are reproduced; in the stroboscopic regime there is revealed (as a dark band) the region of potential drop in the base of the diode. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [15]

SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 500/

Card 3/3

L 27641-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6015756

(A, N)

UR/0048/66/030/005/0749/0753

47

26

B

AUTHOR: Spivak, G.V.; Dyukov, V.G.; Sedov, N.N.; Nevzorov, A.N.

ORG: Physica Department, Moscow State University im. M.V.Lomonosov (Fizicheskii fakul-
tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Observation of transient processes in silicon diodes by means of a stroboscopic
emission microscope /Report, Fifth All-Union Conference on Electron Microscopy held in
Sumy 6-8 July 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 749-753

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscopy, silicon diode, pn junction

ABSTRACT: In the introductory paragraphs note is made of the advantages of employing
a stroboscopic or gating electron microscope² for studying transient processes in semi-
conductors and observing the dynamics of microfields. In the work described in the
present paper the stroboscopic microscope diagramed in the preceding report by the
authors (see Abstract AP6015755) was used to observe the individual phases of establish-
ment of direct current flow in silicon diodes. It is pointed out that the time resolu-
tion of the given electron microscope approaches the nanosecond range. A special
simple resistance-capacitance circuit with a vacuum tube was employed to provide the

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L 27641-66

ACC NR: AP6015756

requisite dc pulse repetition rate. Micrographs of the surface of a diffused silicon diode, of a p-n junction in a mesa-diode under - 40 V bias and of a section of an alloyed diode are reproduced in the text together with oscillograms of the dc pulse and the transient process in the case of one experiment. The effects revealed by the micrographs are discussed. Further experiments were concerned with investigating the influence of temperature on the structure of a p-n junction; the results are very briefly described: heating to 260°C resulted in a 200 ohm reduction of the back resistance of the diode. The authors are grateful to A.E.Yunovich for discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [15]

SUB CODE: 09, 20/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 001/

ATD PRESS: 9101

Card 2/2

L 36426-66 ENT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: APG015762

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0769/0773

AUTHOR: Spivak, G. V.; Sedov, N.N.; Dyukov, V.G.; Tsvetkova, L. I.

ORG: Physics Department, Moscow State University im. M.V.Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: A two-electrode immersion objective with a magnetic field at the cathode
Report, Fifth All-Union Conference on Electron Microscopy held in Sumy 6-8 July 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 769-773

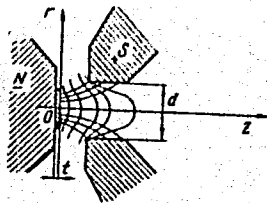
TOPIC TAGS: electron microscope, electron field, magnetic field, electromagnetic lens

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss an immersion objective employing both electric and magnetic fields. A section of the lens showing lines of force and equipotentials is presented in the figure. In this lens the magnetic pole pieces serve also as electrodes, and the object is fastened to the cathode (the "N" pole piece in the figure). If the pole pieces are not saturated, the electric and magnetic lines of force coincide. This condition is not necessary for focusing, but it greatly simplifies the calculations. Conditions for focusing are derived. There is a sequence of focusing conditions, in each of which the electron completes a different integral number of Larmor revolutions while traveling from the cathode to the image plane. The aberrations of the lens are not discussed and no formula is given for the magnification. A microscope

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L 36426-66

ACC NR: AP6015762



Cross section of the immersion objective

employing the immersion objective under discussion was constructed. Electron emission from the object was stimulated by ion bombardment, and the object was imaged directly on a photographic plate by the immersion objective without the assistance of other optical elements. The theoretical focusing conditions were verified. Electron micrograms are presented of a vidicon screen and of an etched copper surface (the latter at a magnification of 1000). The microscope was characterized by a small depth of focus. The image contrast could be greatly altered by varying the anode potential through some tens of volts about its value of approximately 35 kV. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 005

Cord 2/2 *JD*

FROLOV, N.M.; AVER'YEV, V.V.; DUKHIN, I.Ye.; LYUBIMOVA, Ye.A.; Prinimali
uchastiye: GOL'DBERG, V.M.; MAVRITSKIY, B.F.; SEDOV, N.V.;
YAZVIN, L.S.; KUTASOV, I.M.; STARIKOVA, G.N.; KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.,
red.

[Methodological instructions for studying thermal waters in
boreholes.] Metodicheskie ukazaniia po izucheniiu termal'nykh
vod v skvashinakh. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 139 p. (Moskow. Vse-
soiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut gidrogeologii i
inzhenernoi geologii. Trudy, no.17). (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii
i inzhenernoy geologii, Moskva (for Frolov, Gol'dberg, Mavritskiy,
Sedov, Yazvin). 2. Institut vulkanologii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR (for Aver'yev). 3. Institut merzlotovedeniya AN SSSR
(for Dukhin). 4. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (for Lyubimova,
Kutasov, Starikova).

S/137/61/000/012/043/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, A.A., Sedov, N.V., Ustyugov, G.P., Ryabova, R.I.

TITLE: On the separation of sulfur, selenium and tellurium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 23, abstract 120166 ("Tr. Mosk. khim. tekhnol. in-ta im. D.I. Mendeleeva", 1961, no. 35, 111 - 115)

TEXT: Information is given on methods of separating S, Se and Te. To check the possibility of separating S and Se by rectification, the concentrate containing 70.5% Se (the rest S, low-volatile and non-volatile substances) was charged in a water-filled container and heated to 90°C for 1 - 2 hours. For further refining, the Se was placed in a crucible and heated during 1 hour at 200°C. Impurities emerging on the surface of the melt, were removed. Then Se was refined in a rectification column, and a product containing 99.99% Se was obtained. When separating Se and Te in the rectification column a product was obtained containing 99.997 - 99.999% Se. There are also chemical methods of separating Se and Te: a) a method based on the different volatility of SeO_2 and TeO_2 .

Card 1/2

On the separation of sulfur

S/137/61/000/012/043/149
A006/A101

b) oxidation of the Se - Te mixture, and their subsequent separation and reduction, by utilizing the different acidity of the medium. The following methods of separating S, Se and Te should be checked: rectification, electrolytical deposition, oxidation of the S, Se and Te mixture with subsequent separation and reduction of oxides.

L. Vorob'yeva

[Attractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/539/61/000/035/001/001
D444/D307

AUTHORS:

Kudryavtsev, A.A., Sedov, N.V., Ustyugov, G.P. and
Ryabova, R.I.

TITLE:

Separation of sulphur, selenium and tellurium

SOURCE:

Moscow. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut. Trudy.
no. 35, 1961. Khimiya i tekhnologiya neorganiches-
kikh veshchestv, 111-115

TEXT:

The authors discuss this problem with special ref-
erence to the industrially important application of separating these
elements when present in sulphuric acid sludge. Much of the article
is based on published information on possible chemical and physical
methods. Simple heating at rising temperatures fails to effect
adequate separation, and other methods must be used. Chemical
methods depend mainly on selective oxidation, and can be used easily
for sulphur/selenium and sulphur/tellurium. For selenium/tellurium
the problem is more difficult because of their close similarity and
physical (distillation) methods are preferable. For the separation

Card 1/2

C.

FROLOV, N.M.; Prinimal uchastiye: SEDOV, N.V.

Experimental determination of the effect of gravitational convection and drive pipes on the natural temperature distribution in drill holes. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.2: 301-304 My '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii. Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Sedovym.
(Wells)

SEDov, N. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the process of thermal dissociation of ammonium sulfate and its utilization for the concentration of sulfur dioxide." Mos, 1968. 19 pp (State Committee of the Council of Ministers ~~for~~ Chemistry, Sci Inst for Fertilizers and Insectofungicides in Professor Ya. V. Samoylov), 100 copies (KL, 36-58, 113)

SEDOV, P. G.

PA 30/49 T70

USSR/Engineering

Dec 48

Open-Hearth Furnaces

Fuel - Conservation

"Heat Utilization of Waste Water From Open-Hearth
Furnaces," A. D. Akimenko, P. G. Sedov, Engineers,
"Krasnoye Sormovo" Factory, 1 3/4 pp

"Prom Energet" No 12

Describes method in detail, giving figures for
power saving, graph, and two pipe-line diagrams.

30/49 T70

SEDOR, P G
B

20

Method of Utilization of Heat From the Cooling Water
in Openhearth-Furnace Installations. (In Russian.) A.
D. Akimenko and P. G. Sedov, *Prumyslennaya
Energetika* (Industrial Power), v. 6, Dec. 1948, p.
6-8.
Theoretically indicates possibility of the above.
Proposes a scheme of utilization based on obtained
theoretical data.

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 1950
FBI - NEW YORK

SEDOV, P.G., inzh.; BELETSKIY, B.F.

Long pressureless pipes with large diameters. Bet.1 zhel.-bet.
no.8:357-360 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Pipe, Concrete)

SEDOV, P.G. (Stalino); BELETSKIY, B.F. (Stalino)

Construction of filtering stations from precast reinforced
concrete. Vod. i san. tekhn. no. 110:12-16 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Water Purification)

(Precast concrete construction)

SEDOV, P.; ZINOV, I.; BELETSKIY, B., starshiy inzhener

Rapid construction of large tanks made of precast reinforced concrete. Prom.stroi.i inzh.soor. 4 no.1:41-46 Ja-F '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya "Donbasskanalstroya" (for Sedov).
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela "Donbasskanalstroya" (for Zinov).

(Tanks)

(Precast concrete construction)

SEDOV, S.A.

Labeling of X-ray pictures. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no.6:44 N-D 161.
(MIRA 15:2)

(RADIOGRAPHY)

15(6)

AUTHORS: Sedov, S. S., Didenko, Ye. D.

SOV/72-59-1-14/16

TITLE: Tank Furnace With Reduced Processing Tank (Vannaya pech' s umen'shennym vyrabotochnym basseynom)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 44-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In processing tanks of large volumes the blending of glass metal is not sufficient and leads to waste in the case of the production of glass containers. The figure shows a tank furnace with a passage being operated at the Simferopol'skiy steklotarnyy zavod (Simferopol' Work for Glass Containers). The maximum melting temperature of glass is $1485 \pm 10^{\circ}$ and 665 kg of glass metal are obtained from 1 m^2 of the surface. The temperature in the processing tank is 1250° . In order to provide for a better blending of the glass metal the glassy surface of the processing tank was reduced from 6.1 to 1.77 m^2 . Three semi-automatic machines VShM with supply pipes for the production of 3-liter bottles are connected with this furnace. The supply pipes are not heated and supply 16 drops per minute. After reduction of the processing tank the output rose from 4.3 up to 14.8 t per 1 m^2 of its surface. This furnace conversion brought about a con-

Card 1/2

Tank Furnace With Reduced Processing Tank

SOV/72-59-1-14/16

siderable improvement of the quality of glass metal. The output of first-class bottles amounted to 20,000 pieces per day with a 13% waste. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Simferopol'skiy steklotarnyy zavod
(Simferopol' Work for Glass Containers)

Card 2/2

KOROBOV, S., agronoma-ekonomist; BIRYULIN, I., arkhitektor; KONDUKH(V, A.,
arkhitektor; MAKHAN'KO, B., arkhitektor; SEDOV, V., inzh.-zemleu-
stroitel'.

Regional planning. Sel'. stroi. 14 no.11:17-19 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Regional planning)

SEDOV, V.

PA 22T22

USSR/Aeronautics

Flying, Night

Aug 1947

Aircraft - Maintenance and Repair

"Operational Security of Planes in Night Flight,"
V. Sedov, 2 pp

"Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota" No 8 (342)

The success of a night flight depends not only on the degree of preparation of the individual pilots but also on the quality of maintenance which the plane receives while on the ground. The article is a historical account of the various maintenance measures adopted by the Russian air forces to guarantee the availability of operational planes for night operations.

22T22

SEDOV, V.

Improving the quality of coal. Mast. ugl. no.10:27 0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Shakhta No.2 "Atyuktinskaya".
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

SEDOV, V. (Rybinsk)

Great force. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 3 no.9:43-46 S '60.

(Rybinsk—Industrial hygiene)

(MIRA 14:4)

SEDOV, V. [Siedov, V.]

In underground labyrinths. Znan. ta pratsia no. 5:10-11 My '61.
(Crimea--Caves) (MIRA 14:5)

SEDOV, V., mekhanik uchastka vnutrishakhtnogo transporta

Restless heart. Sov.shakht. 11 no.4:32 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Shakhta "Atyuktinskaya-2" kombinata Rostovugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal miners)

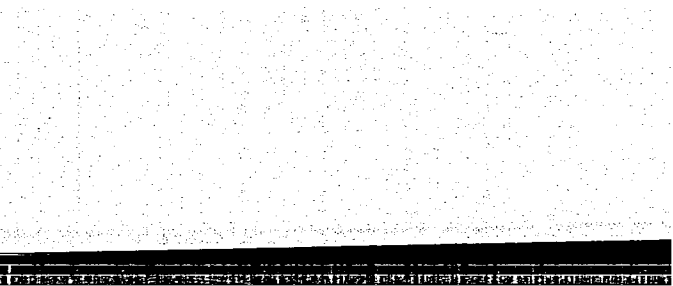
BABAYEV, S.G.; SEDOV, V.A.; ASKEROV, M.Yu.

Results of field tests of the performance of brake pulleys of draw
works, Mash. i nef. obor. no.8:12-16 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. VNIIPNeftemash.

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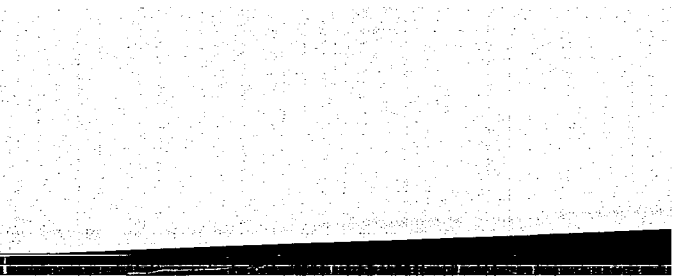


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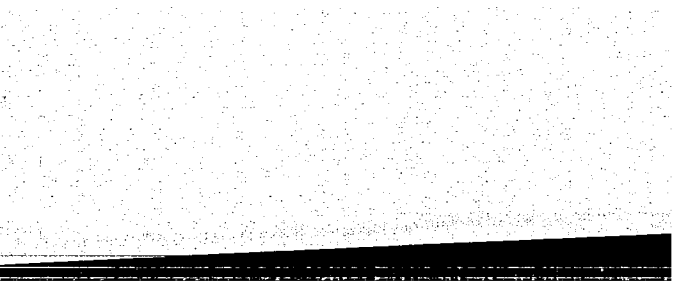
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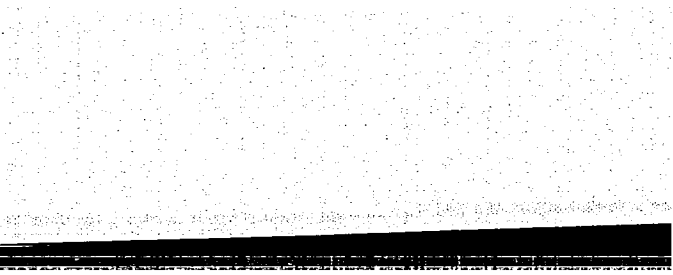


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systems - - 121
Ch. V. Discrete linear systems - - 170
Ch. VI. Stability and quality of linear system
Ch. VII. Methods of studying the accuracy of
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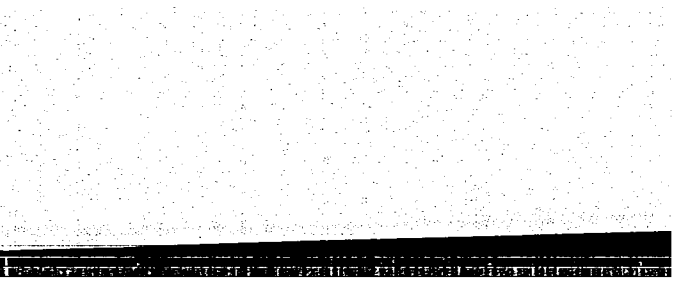
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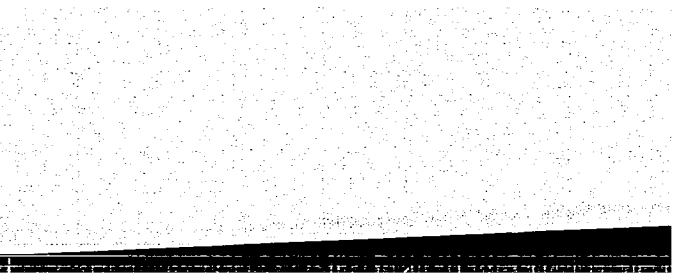


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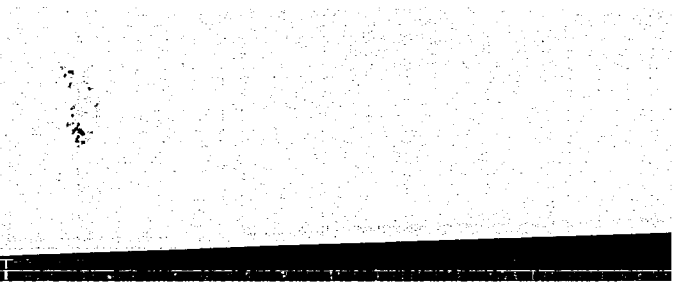


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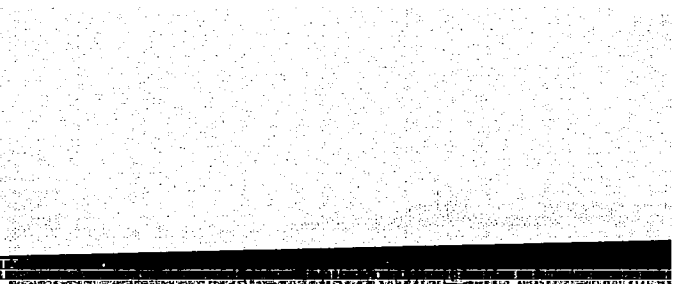


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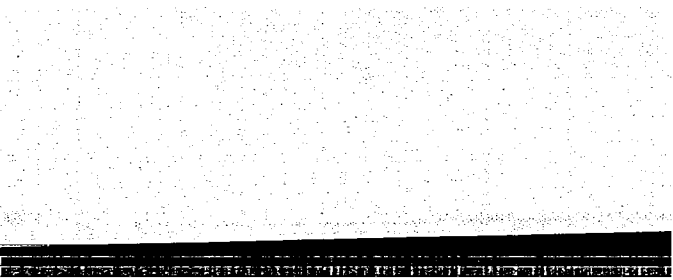


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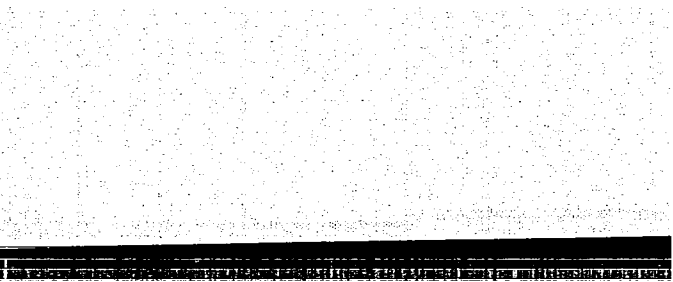
naces. After
high roughing stands to the required
length in a four-high stand. After rolling
to cool down. The plates are then straight
tine shears and a cutter disk. The author:
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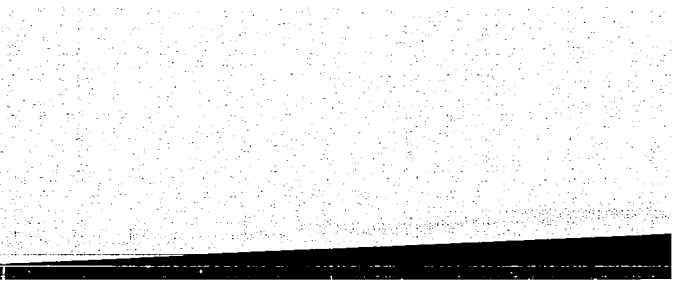


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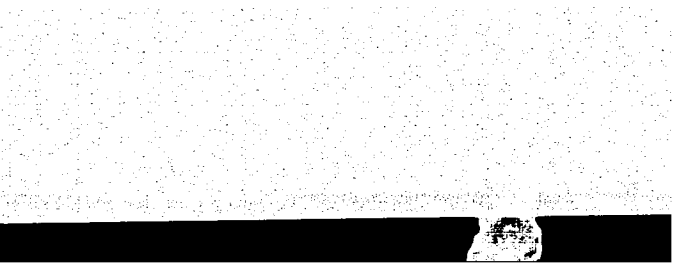


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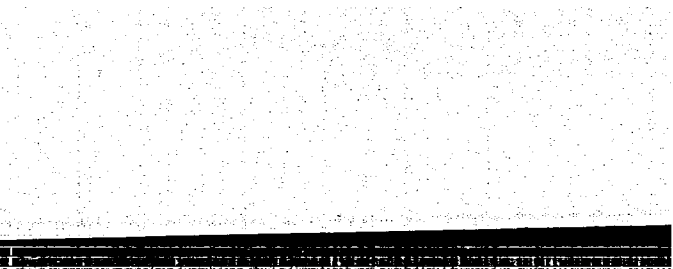


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between layers of carcass). It is found that the
guaranteed and average mileage of the tires are
not reflect the statistical laws in mileage dist
quality norms should be made on the basis of cor
formulas and 4 tables.

UB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF:
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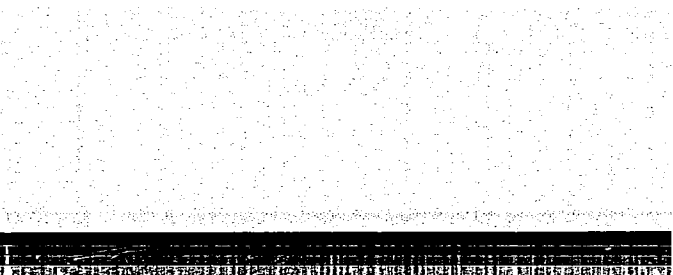
lattice. He provisionally concludes that specimen as a function of the angle between the incident beam and the crystallographic direction [100] and the angle of diffraction being at an angle of $25-35^\circ$ to the normal of the crystallographic plane. The maxima for specimen 12.6 mm in diameter are at angles of $25-35^\circ$ to the normal of the crystallographic plane.

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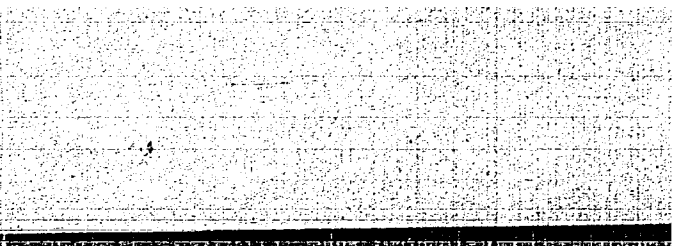


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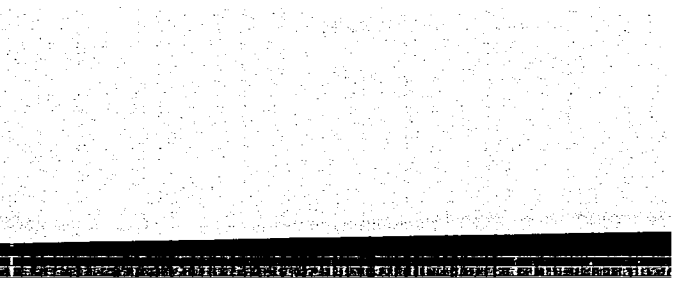


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magnetic suscep-
section were used. Pressure
was produced in a bomb by me
the method developed by Laz
were carried out in the tem
77°K. Magnetic field streng

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by the authors. Measuring re
about 40°K a marked antiferr
and the paramagnetic Curie (
(28 ± 3)°K. The results obt
the exchange interactions in

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correspond to the antiferromagnetic
of these transformation points on the Mn con
extrapolation for zero concentration of Mn i
antiferromagnetism of pure γ -iron. The Curi
the temperature range where the samples shou

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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MITTED: August 28, 1961

Susceptibility of Mn-Fe alloys as a fu
end: The figures near the curves indicate t
ples in % by weight.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

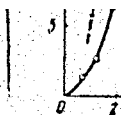
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crystal. In heat transfer. Above 3°K , heat conductivity, below 3°K it is not. This dev to the activation energy of the spin waves. magnetic fields of up to 10 koe have no eff the accuracy of measurement which is 2 %.

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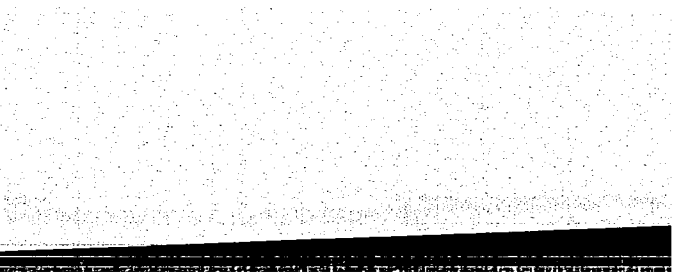
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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ABSTRACT: Measurements of the angular c
quanta pairs produced by annihilation of
line yttrium at room temperature were ma
by R. E. Green and A. T. Stewart (Phys.

ard 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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. nas: 2 figures.

OCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
iversity)

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metry of the apparatus was such, annihilation quanta was measured. The analysis that in nickel the 4s electrons are polarized
"In conclusion I thank Professor Ye. I. Kondo

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each having a well-defined physical meaning. One
positron annihilation, ignoring interparticle int
the interactions of the electrons with one anothe
interaction of the positron with the surrounding el
term accounts for interactions between the two an

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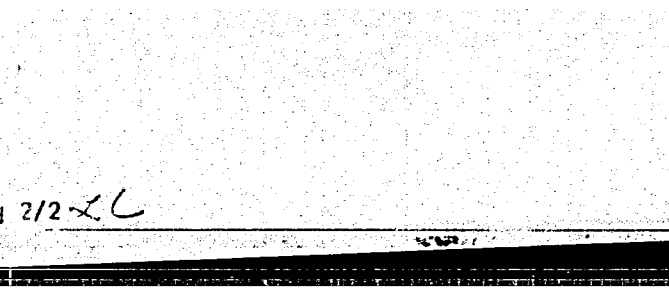


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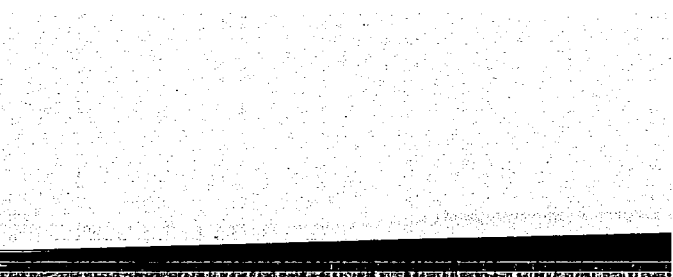


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. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library c

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620013-3"

SEDOV, V N

LUPAL, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, professor; PERMBOROV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, dotsent; RATNIKOV, Vladimir Dmitriyevich, inzhener; SEDOV, Viktor Nikolayevich, dotsent; GAMBURG, Ye.Yu., redaktor; RAKITO, E.I., redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Automatic control and telemechanics at railroad stations; remote control of switches and signals] Avtomatika i telemekhanika nastantsiakh; teleupravlenie strelkami i signalami. Pod obshchei red. N.V.Lupala. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 395 p.
(Railroads--Signaling) (MLRA 9:12)
(Railroads--Switches)
(Remote control)

SOV/112-57-5-10918

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 5,
pp 191-192 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sedov, V. N.

TITLE: Code-Control Methods for Railroad Switches and Light Signals --
A Comparative Analysis (Sravnitel'nyy analiz sposobov kodovogo upravleniya
strelkami i svetoforami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Leningr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1956, Nr 151, pp 301-313

ABSTRACT: Relay-polar code and relay-scheme code systems are analyzed and compared; their engineering and economic characteristics are discussed. Both systems use code for sending selection and use distribution for operating. To evaluate engineering and economic characteristics of the code control, applicability of both systems with various station-approach sections and various numbers of controlled and supervised objects has been considered. Each system, depending on its assumed load, has been appropriately modified as to

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SOV/112-57-5-10918

Code-Control Methods for Railroad Switches and Light Signals -- A Comparative . . .

the numbers of signal sendings, groups, and necessary relays. The number of control and indication sendings, as well as the number of relays per single sending, has been determined for each system. From the results of investigation and comparison of the systems, the following inferences have been drawn: (1) The number of relays per sending is always higher with the relay-scheme code than with relay-polar code. The difference between the per-unit relay requirements grows with the increase in number of objects. (2) With the relay-polar code system, the per-unit relay number is higher if the objects are divided into unequal groups. (3) The time of completion of control and indicating sendings can be considered constant with the relay-scheme code, while with relay-polar code this time may vary widely, depending on the total number of necessary sendings and on whether or not the sending belongs with a normal-size or with a larger group. For a sum total of signals under 400, the control-sending completion time is less for the relay-polar code than for

Card 2/3

SOV/112-57-5-10918

Code-Control Methods for Railroad Switches and Light Signals -- A Comparative . . .

the relay-scheme code. For higher total numbers of sendings, the time of completion grows considerably with the relay-polar code system; for 1,000 signals, this time will be twice as long as for the relay-scheme code system. The time of completion of indicating sendings is always higher for the relay-polar code. (4) In the relay-polar code system, the division of objects into unequal groups does not result in any gain in time; it results in a higher per-unit number of relays; it is expedient to divide the objects into equal groups and to select an appropriate number of operating sendings. 5 illustrations.

T.I.L.

Card 3/3

SEDOV, V.N.; kand.tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOV, Yu. V. - inzh; GRIGOR'YANTS, A.A.

Program control of traffic at railroad stations. Avt., telem. i
sviaz' 5 no.1:4-6 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Railroad—Signaling—Centralized traffic control)

SEDov, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; YEFIMOV, V.Yu., inzh.

Concerning the economic effectiveness of using a.c. switch drives.
Avtom., telem.i svyaz' 6 no.4:11-14 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Railroads--Switches) (Railroads--Electric equipment)

PEREBOROV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ~~SEDOV,~~
~~Viktor Nikolayevich,~~ kand. tekhn. nauk; RATNIKOV,
Vladimir Dmitriyevich, inzh.; KARVATSKIY, S.B., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzeni; GLUZMAN, I.S., red.

[Remote control of switches and signals] Teleupravlenie
strelkami i signalami. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 383 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

SEIOV, V.P.

Instrument for checking the thickness of insulation in gas
pipeline. Gaz. prom. 8 no.6:38-40 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

BUKHMANN, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEDOV, V.S., inzh.

Automatic butt welding of blanks for metal-cutting tools.

Nov.tekh.izg.instr. no.2:75-77 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

(Automatic control) (Electric welding)

SEDOV, V.S. (Moskva)

Science serves criminology. Priroda 53 no.1:57-65 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

SED OV, V.V.

Some characteristics of the distribution of the flora in
the floodplain of the Zeravshan River. Bot. zhur. 48 no.5:
736-742 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Karakalpakskiy filial AN UzSSR, Nukus.

L 24226-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW.
ACC NR: A76010296

SOURCE CODE: UR/3195/65/000/006/0031/0036

AUTHOR: Rykunov, L. N.; Sedov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Wave structure of microseisms

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Seysmicheskiye issle-
dovaniya, no. 6, 1965, 31-36

TOPIC TAGS: microseism, Love wave, Rayleigh wave, seismologic station, cyclone, seismic wave

ABSTRACT: The wave spectra of microseisms in the midland regions of the Soviet Union were studied on the basis of data from 9 seismic stations. The study chiefly centered on an increase in microseismic activity stemming from a cyclone on 2 February 1958. The intensity of the cyclone, and the area where the microseisms originated are plotted. Characteristics of Love wave and Rayleigh wave components (R_H and R_L) were also measured on a seismograph and correlated by the correlation function developed by Lukomskiy (1958). The data show that 1) microseisms are a superposition of the Rayleigh and Love surface waves which are characterized by definite polarization and definite propagation velocity; 2) the mean amplitudes of the Love waves (L) and the horizontal components of the Rayleigh waves (R_H) are comparable; and 3) the higher ra-

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ACC NR: AT6010296

tios of L/R_H for the Semipalatinsk and Tashkent stations may be explained by a more pronounced scattering of the Rayleigh waves in passing through the layers of the earth's crust in the Ural Mountains. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 08/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 008

Card

2/2

BK

KURDYUMOV, G.V., akademik, obshchiy red.; NOVIKOV, I.I., obshchiy red.;
LEVINSKIY, S.V., kand.med.nauk, red.; PRUSAKOV, V.N., kand.khim.
nauk, red.; SADOV, V.V., kand.med.nauk, red.; ANDREYENKO, Z.D.,
red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the Second International Conference on the Peace-
ful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1958] Trudy Vtoroi mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Zheneva, 1958. (Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh) Moskva, Izd-vo Glav.uprav. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR. Vol.6. [Production and application of isotopes] Polucheniye i primeneniye izotopov. 1959. 388 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 2d, Geneva, 1958. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Novikov). (Isotopes)

LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., obshchiy red.; LEVINSKIY, S.V., kand.med.nauk, red.
toma; SEDOV, V.V., kand.med.nauk, red.toma; SHIROKOVA, Z.S.,
red.; MAZSL, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Radiobiology and radiation medicine; reports of Soviet scientists]
Radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina; doklady sovetskikh
uchenykh. Pod red. A.V.Lebedinskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Glav.uprav.
po izpol'zovaniyu atomnoi energ. pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1959.
429 p. (Trudy, vol.5) (MIRA 12:9)

1. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
2d, Geneva, 1958. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Lebedinskiy).
(RADIOBIOLOGY)

LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., red.; SEDOV, V.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; SEROVA, V.P., red.;
SHIROKOVA, Z.S., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Transactions. Selected reports by foreign scientists] Trudy. [Izbrannye doklady inostrannykh uchenykh] Moskva, Izd-vo Glav. uprav. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoi energ. pri soвете Ministrov SSSR. Vol. 9. [Radiobiology and radiation medicine] Radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina. Pod obshchei red. A.V.Lebedinskogo. 1959. 515 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vtoraya mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Zheneva, 1958. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Lebedinskiy)

(RADIOBIOLOGY)

(ATOMIC MEDICINE)

USSR/General Division - Congresses. Sessions. Conferences.

A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 86.

Author : V.V. Sedov.

Inst :

Title : First All-Union Conference on Medical Radiology.

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 2, 98-100.

Abst : An account of the conference held in Moscow January 30 to February 4, at which 232 papers on the results of investigations conducted by Soviet scientists on the problems of the effect of ionizing radiation on the organism, the utilization of atomic energy in biology and medicine, and dosimetry and hygienic questions bearing on the problems of radiology were heard. Brief characterizations of the contents of the main reports devoted to the clarification of the primary mechanisms of the effect of ionizing radiation on living organisms (Kuzin. Tarusov), the role of the nervous system in the reaction of the organism to radiation

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USSR/General Division - Congresses. Sessions. Conferences.

A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 86.

(Orbeli, Lebedinskiy, and Livanov), the reaction of immunity in the irradiated organism (Pigalev and others), the application of radioisotopes in physiological and biochemical research (Zbarskiy and others), the application of radioisotopes in diagnostics and their therapeutic utilization (Fateyeva, Badmayev, Kozlova, Domshlak, and others), the pathogenesis and clinic of radiation affections (Gorizontov, Zegrenidze, and others), and the therapy of radiation sickness. (Bagdasarov, Sanotskiy, and others) are given.

In connection with the provisions of the directives of the 20th session of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the Sixth Five-Year plan for the development of the national economy by the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, considerable attention has been given to the development of hygienic regulations and prophylactic measures for work with radioactive substances

Card 2/3

USSR/General Division - Congresses. Sessions. Conferences.

A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 86.

and irradiation (Letavet); problems of removal and of rendering harmless radioactive fallouts (Marey); dosimetric characteristic's of radioactive preparations (Aglintsev); and methods of measuring radioactivity (Gusev and others). The conference noted the necessity for further cooperation between physicists, chemists, medics, biologists, and other specialists in order to secure a more rapid progress in the matter of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and adopted resolutions calling for the further development of means of therapy of malignant tumors, skin and other diseases by nuclear physics.

Card 3/3

RYKUNOV, L.N.; KHOROSHEVA, V.V.; SEDOV, V.V.

Two-dimensional model of a seismic wave guide with diffuse
boundaries. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.11:1601-1603 N'60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Wave guides) (Seismic waves)

LEBEDINSKIY, A.V.; KLIMOVSKAYA, L.D.; NAKHIL'NITSKAYA, Z.N.;
SED OV, V.V.; SMIRNOVA, N.P.

Effect of Y^{90} on the nervous system in connection with the
possibility of its use in experiments and in neurosurgical practice.
Vop. neirokhir 24 no. 2:9-12 Mr-Sp '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(YTTRIUM—ISOTOPES) (BRAIN)

BYKHOVSKIY, A.V.; SEDOV, V.V.; MULIN, I.I.

Experimental method of local irradiation of the lungs.
Med. rad. 8 no.7:47-51 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SED OV, V.V.; SEREBRYAKOV, N.G.; TARASOV, N.F.; GOMEL'CHIK, K.I.

Diagnosis of disorders of pulmonary circulation with a suspension
of radioactive gold. Med. rad. 9 no.1:47-49 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SEIKOV, V.V.; SEREBRIANOV, N.G.; TARASOV, N.F.

Indications for the use of radioactive colloids in the treatment of
malignant lymph node lesions. Med. rad. 9 no.3:3-12 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

KOVAL'CHUK, N.D.; SEDOV, V.V.; SOKOLOV, V.A. (Moskva)

Experimental study of the thyroid function with I^{131} . Med. rad. 9
no.8:31-33 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

RYKUNOV, L.N.; SEDOV, V.V.

Wave structure of microseisms. Seism. issl. no.6:31-36 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

LAPCHINSKIY, A.G.; SEDOV, V.V.; MEDVEDEVA, G.V.; TARASOV, N.F.

Restoration of lymphatic tracts following the replantation of
an extremity in dogs. Trudy I-go MMI 42:75-86 '65.

(MIRA 19:2)

1. Laboratoriya peresadki organov TSentral'nogo instituta travma-
tologii i ortopedii.

L 38378-66 ENT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP5018883

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/65/000/007/0030/0039

AUTHOR: Rykunov, L. N.; Sedov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Seismic noise in the 2—15 cps frequency range on the bottom of the Black Sea

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fiziki zemli, no. 7, 1965, 30-39

TOPIC TAGS: ocean acoustics, deep seismic sounding, seismology, seismography, seismologic instrument, seismometer, marine seismology, signal to noise ratio

ABSTRACT: Evaluation is made of seismic noise in the 2—15 cps frequency range, measured at depths of 300, 500, 1000, and 2000 m on the bottom of the Black Sea. Investigation of this seismic noise was undertaken by personnel of the Department of the Physics of the Earth, Moscow State University, aboard the expeditionary research ship "Moskovskiy Universitet" in 1962, 1963, and 1964. The present article describes the NS-3 vertical seismograph (natural frequency 3 cps) and methods used, as well as the results. Bottom noises were registered in two regions of the Black Sea: near the Caucasian shore (Poti, November—December 1963) and near the Crimean shore (Yalta, June 1964). Comparison of spectral curves for various depths of sea showed that the noise level drops with increase in depth, with the minimum noise level at depths exceeding 1500 m. In these cases, the intensity of noise for frequencies of 4—6 cps and higher does not exceed 1 μ p. Analysis of seismic bottom noise

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UDC: 550.342(262.5)

L 38378-66

ACC NR: AP5018883

(2 to 15 cps) showed that on the sea bottom, starting with depths of 1000—1500 m, noise conditions were similar to those at land stations when local noise sources were either non-existent or were eliminated. This conclusion agrees well with American data despite the essential differences in the position and particular features of observation stations. Bottom noise was registered as near to the shore line as possible at minimum distances to evaluate the technical possibility and advantage of using bottom seismometers with registration ashore. The results were favorable (low stable noise level 0.2 km from shore). The performance of equipment used in this research was so good that it is recommended for more extensive use in deep seismic soundings and, for example, for prolonged sea-bottom registration of minor earthquakes in epicentral zones. Authors thank senior engineer I. I. Zhilyayev for help in the design of equipment, as well as captain N. S. Gorev and the crew of the expeditionary research vessel. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 11 figures.

[JJ]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 28Nov64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2/LLP